MADRAS COURIER.

Volume XXI. WEDNESDAY, 26th. June 1805. Number 1029.

NAVY BILLS.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT NAVY BILLS at Ninety days Sight, are now for Sale at my Office, any persons desirous to purchase are requested to send Tenders, specifying the lowest rate of Exchange—preference will be given to the first offers.

(Signed) THOMAS HOSEASON,
NAVAL OFFICER.

Naval Office Madras, 11th. June 1805.

Advertisement.

PURSUANT

TO A DECREE OF
The Hon. the Supreme Court of Judicature,
AT MADRAS,
MADE IN A CAUSE
VASUNTAPOORAM RAMASAWMY BRAMINY,
AGAINST
COLLINGA ROY MOODELLY,
Connore Mootiah Moodelly,
AND OTHERS.

THE CREDITORS of TYAPAH MOODELLY, late of Madras Inhabitant, deceased, are forthwith to come and prove their Debts, either by themselves, or their Solicitors, before WALTER GRANT, Esq. Master in Equity of the said Court, at his Office in Fort Saint George, or in default thereof, they will be excluded the benefit of the said Decree.

Fort St. George, 14th. June, 1805.

PROPOSALS

FOR
A LOTTERY
FOR
A STRING OF LARGE
P E A R L S,
EXTREMELY PERFECT,
CONSISTING OF 113 PEARLS,
AND
WEIGHING 1,936 CARATS,
FORMERLY BELONGING
TO THE LATE
Nabob Wallajah of the Carnatic,
AND COSTING
Originally the Sum of Upwards
OF
ONE LAC OF STAR PAGODAS.

THE PEARLS are now valued only at the Sum of FORTY THOUSAND STAR PAGODAS, divided into Four Hundred Tickets, of *One Hundred Star Pagodas each*; the String of Pearls forming the only Prize.

TICKETS to be had from Messrs. COLVINS, BAZETT and Co. at Calcutta, Messrs. BRUCE, FAWCETT and Co. at Bombay, and Messrs. CHASE, CHINNERY M'DOUALL and Co.

The Tickets to be paid for on delivery, and to be drawn by the Agents for the Madras Road Lottery.

Madras, 24th. June, 1805.

For Private Sale.

By HEEFKE FAURE, & Co.

	Pagodas.
MADEIRA in Pipes, at	120
BOURDEAUX CLARET, in Hogsheads	50
BELL's GUERNSEY CLARET, at per Dozen,	5
FRENCH CLARET of a superior quality,	5
MADEIRA WINE, per dozen,	4½
RUM SHRUB in Pints,	4½
HOLLAND's GIN in large Cases,	10
Ditto Ditto Small,	5
Excellent BRANDY, per dozen,	6
Ditto in Kegs, of 10 and 11 Gallons, at per Gallon.	1½

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,
BY HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
On FRIDAY next, the 28th. June,
At 10 o'Clock.

A NEAT Set of Mahogany Dining Tables—a Mahogany Lady's Writing Commode—a pair of Side Boards—an Eight day Clock, with Glass Case and Stand—a China Camphire Chest—a Set of Office Screws—a small Lacquered China Bureau—a Teak-wood Writing Table with Drawers on both sides—Black-wood Arm Chairs—ditto Couches—Oval Breakfast Tables, &c.

AND
SEVERAL OTHER ARTICLES.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,
BY HEEFKE, FAURE & CO.
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
On FRIDAY, the 28th. Instant,
At 11 O'clock.
About Thirty Pieces
of
FINE AND COMMON
LONGCLOTH,
WHICH WILL BE PUT UP
BY SINGLE PIECES,
For the Conveniance of the Purchaser.

Uncleared Lots.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,
BY HEEFKE, FAURE & Co.
AT THEIR AUCTION-ROOM,
On FRIDAY next, the 28th Instant,
At 11 o'Clock.
A QUANTITY OF
UNCLEARED LOTS,
From January last, to the 30th. May,

☞ The Lots to be paid for and cleared out immediately after the Sale.

OLD AND DECAYED
Naval Stores.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,
BY HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.
AT THE NAVAL STOREHOUSE,
NEAR THE BEACH,
On SATURDAY, the 29th. Instant,
At 12 o'Clock.
THE REMAINING SUNDRY ARTICLES
OF
CONDEMNED
NAVAL STORES,
Consisting of
CABLES, HAWSERS, CORDAGE, SAILS,
AND SPARS,
LANDED FROM
HIS MAJESTY'S SQUADRON
IN INDIA,
AS SPECIFIED IN THE FORMER PAPERS.

☞ *Hand-bills will be in circulation.*

Advertisement.

HEEFKE, FAURE & Co.

HAVING received several Orders from Gentlemen up the Country, for different Articles they have advertised for Sale on Commission, beg leave to notice, that their line as Commissioners, will not allow them to comply with those orders, unless they are accompanied with Cash or good Bills on this Presidency.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
To-morrow THURSDAY, the 27th. Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
At 10 O'clock,

A FEW Reams of Foolscap and Letter Paper.

A Crate of CROCKERY WARE, consisting of—Bowls,—Juggs—Muggs—Ewers, &c. &c.

Two pair of Plated Candlesticks, with Shades.

Two pair of Table Shades.

AND
WITHOUT RESERVE,
TO CLOSE A CONCERN,
A QUANTITY OF
C U T L E R Y.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,
On MONDAY next, the 1st. July,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
At 10 O'clock.
ONE PAIR OF
Concert Horns,
Three Clarinets with 18 Reeds,
Two Bassoons with Seven Reeds,
AND
AN OCTAVE FLUTE.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
AT THE BEACH,
NEAR THE HON. COMPANY'S GRAINERY,
On TUESDAY next, the 2d. July.
SALE TO COMMENCE,
At Four o'Clock in the Afternoon.
A QUANTITY OF
DUGGIES,
AND
SHIMBEAMS.

For Sale on Commission.

AT
HEEFKE, FAURE and Cos.
AT MODERATE PRICES,
A COLLECTION OF
B O O K S,
Consisting of
HISTORY—TRAVELS—NOVELS—LAW BOOKS, &c.

Catalogues of which may be seen on Application at the Auction-room.

For Private Sale.

By HEEFKE FAURE & CO.
A HANDSOME EUROPE BUILT
PANNELLED CURRICLE
With Hood,
L A M P S, *&c.*
HARNESS FINISHED IN THE NEATEST STYLE,
WITH A PAIR OF FINE
Black Horses,

The above CURRICLE and HORSES well deserve the attention of any Gentleman, in want of such a Conveyance.

The above may be seen by one d[illegible]s Previous Application.

To be Sold

By Public Auction,
By Branson, Jones and Reddy,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
This Day, WEDNESDAY, the 26th. Inst.
At 11 o'Clock,
VARIOUS ARTICLES
OF
FURNITURE,
PIECE GOODS, &c.
AT 12 O'CLOCK.
THREE PIPES OF
EXCELLENT
B R A N D Y,
ONE PIPE IN A LOT.
AND
SEVENTY CASES OF
EXCELLENT
G I N,
One Case in a Lot.

The BRANDY and GIN, will be sold to the highest Bidder, and is worth the attention of any Trader.—The GIN is in Large Cases of 15 Bottles each.

N. B. The Lots must be cleared away after the Sale, and the amount paid down.

AFTER WHICH,
A VERY GOOD SECOND-HAND
B A N D Y.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of ALEXANDER ANDERSON Esq. late a Superintending Surgeon in the service of the Honorable the East India Company, under the Presidency of Fort St. George, deceased, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to MESSRS. ANDREW BERRY, JOHN BINNY, & ROBERT DENNISON, three of the Executors in the said Will named.—All Persons having demands upon, being indebted to, or holding Property belonging to the said Estate, are requested forthwith to state their claims, pay their debts, and deliver up the Property to the said Executors at Madras.

Madras, 21st. June, 1805.

Advertisement.

ON the 24th. of December last year, were in the City Court at Tranquebar pronounced two sentences thus: that the summoned CAPT. WAMBERG is sentenced to pay to CONDO SINNAPA PULLEI, 558 Star Pagodas 8 fans. 20 K. together with incurred interests and costs of the Law suit; the said Capt. Wamberg is also sentenced to pay to CHAS. TOP, 275 P. N. Pagodas together with incurred interests and costs of the Law suit—accordingly those 20 IRON GUNS laying here at Tranquebar, and which for the principals legally are arrested, will be sold by public auction.

E. K. MULLER,
JUDGE &c. IN TRANQUEBAR.

Tranquebar, 10th. April 1805.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration, of the Estate and Effects of JOHN ELAM, late a Lieutenant of the Honorable Company's Madras European Regiment, deceased, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to GILBERT RICKETTS Esq. as Register of the said Court, pursuant to the Act of the 39th. and 40th. years of his present Majesty, Chapter 79th. Section 21st.—All Persons having claim on the said Estate, are requested to make them known to the said Administrator, and all those indebted to the said Estate, are desired to pay the said to him without delay.

Fort St. George, 10th. June 1805.

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, 26th. June, 1805.

On Sunday arrived the American Ship ALLEGANEY, Captain D. Joy, from England, left the 15th. December, PASSENGERS:—Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Meſſieurs J. Smith, W. Weston, J. Taylor, and W. C. Loveless.

On Monday arrived the Ship Commerce, Captain Eaton, from Bombay,—PASSENGER, Mr. Baird,

THE RIGHT HONORABLE the GOVERNOR embarked early on Thursday last, on board His Majesty's Ship Albatross, for Calcutta. The departure of His Lordship was attended with the usual ceremonies. His Lordship was accompanied by Major Monckton, and Capt. Thompson, Town Major of Fort St. George.

THE Hon'ble WILLIAM PETRIE, Esq. *Acting Governor*, has been pleased to appoint Captain P. Brown, to be his Aid-de-camp.

On Wednesday last, His Highneſs the NABOB, of Arcot, breakfasted with his Excellency SIR JOHN CRADDOCK, K. B. at his houſe on the Island.—A Royal Salute announced the arrival of his Highness—and a street was formed from the entrance of the Garden to the Veranda by part of the troops in Garrison.—The departure of his Highness was accompanied with the like honours.

CEYLON INTELLIGENCE,—12th. June.

THE Right Honorable Lady WILLIAM BENTINCK, attended by her ſuite, ſet out early this Morning for Negombo, where ſhe intends reſiding for a few days.

HER Ladyſhip was accompanied by His Excellency the GOVERNOR and His Staff. At Panengame the Party Embarked on the New Canal, after partaking of an elegant *Collation*, provided by A. CADELL Eſq. Collector of the Diſtrict.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Baron MYLIUS to be Sitting Magiſtrate, for the Town and Diſtrict of Colombo, and Preſident of the Court of Juſtices, vice FARRELL deceaſed.

A BERTOLACCI Eſq. to be a Member of the Court of Juſtices.

GEO. ATKINSON Eſq. to be Surveyor General, vice JONVILLE reſigned.

APPOINTMENTS &c..

Mr. E. P. BLAKE, Regiſter in the Zillah Court of Guntoor.

Mr. ROUS PETER, Regiſter under the Principal Collector in Tanjore.

LIEUTENANT G. W POIGNAND, to be Adjutant & Quarter Maſter of the Troop of Horſe Artillery,

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council directs, that the Six Extra Battalions of Native Infantry, ſhall be reduced on the 30th of the preſent Month.

MAJOR WILLIAM DOWSE, to be Agent for Public Cattle and Commiſſary of Grain with the Subſidiary Force at Hydrabad.

Mr. OLIVER, to be Lieut. in the Corps of Fencibles.

General Orders by His Excellency the Moſt Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, MAY 30th. 1805.

The Governor General in Council is pleaſed to make the following Appointments, which are to take effect from this date.

MAJOR THOMAS SALKELD, Deputy Quarter Maſter General, to be Quarter Maſter General, with the official rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL PATRICK DON, to be Deputy Quarter General, vice Salkeld.

MAJOR HENRY WORSLEY, to be Deputy Adjutant General.

CAPT. PETER LITTLEJOHN, to be Deputy Judge Advocate General at the Stations of Dinapore and Chunar, vice Hawkes, promoted.

CALCUTTA—10th. June.

His Majeſty's Brig ALBATROSS, arrived at Kedjaree, on Tueſday laſt, having on board Captain Wooldridge, (late in command of H. M. brig Harrier,) and Officers, appointed by His Excellency Sir Edward Pellew, to the LA PSYCHE, which we underſtand is to be immediately commiſſioned for His Majeſty's Navy, a d to have the neceſſary repairs given to her, with all expedition.

The Hon. C. gun veſſel TIGER arrived on Wedneſday off town, from Cuttack. COLONEL HARCOURT came paſſenger on this veſſel.

On Saturday, arrived the Khuſſroo, Captain Kitſon, from Bombay, laſt from Madras on the 2d. inſtant; and on Sunday arrived the General Welleſley, Capt. Dickie, from Bombay the 24th. ultimo.

The American Ship Hampton, laſt from Madras, is alſo arrived in the river.

On Friday ſe'nnight arrived at Diamond Harbour, His Majeſty's ſloop of war DASHER, Capt. W. A. Montagu.

On Monday laſt arrived at Calcutta, and proceeded to Serampoor, the Daniſh ſhip Waldemar, (formerly the Shaw Allum), Capt. A. J. Birch, from the Iſle of France.

The ſhip Fortitude, Capt. R. Hughes, reached town on Monday morning, from Bombay.

We are concerned to ſtate, that accounts have been received in town of the Bark *Tranquebar*, from Penang, being on ſhore near Injalee, and doubts are entertained of her ever being got off again—a report alſo prevails, that a large Engliſh ſhip, had been ſeen in much diſtreſs off the coaſt of Arracan.

BOMBAY,—12th. June.

On Saturday laſt anchored in the harbour the ſhip Alert, Captain R. W. Loane, from Mocha, from whence they ſailed on the 4th. ultimo, in company with the Honorable company's cruiſer Princeſs Auguſta, as far as Maculla bay, from whence that veſſel returned to Mocha with Mr. Pringle, who had accompanied them thither. The Alert left riding in Mocha roads, the Honorable company's cruiſer Panther, with Viſcount Valentia on board, three American ſhips, and ſome country veſſels. It was reported at Mocha that the Wahabies, either were, or it was daily expected would be in poſſeſſion of Juddah.

By letters from Mocha, under date the 30th. of April, we learn that LORD VALENTIA, has moſt completely ſucceeded in the object of his purſuits, and whoſe labours and reſearches in the Red Sea when given to the public, cannot fail of proving both entertaining and uſeful—rich and populous *Cities* have been diſcovered, the inhabitants of which are friendly in the extreme and are particularly deſirous of cultivating a friendſhip with the Engliſh nation, and of becoming more familiar with the commercial world in general. They procured freſh proviſions, beef, ſheep, goats, and fowls, ſaw ſprings of water, and fruit in abundance at almoſt every place they touched at. The ſtrong N. Weſt winds having ſet in with much violence, his Lordſhip had bore up for Mocho. Whilſt his Lordſhip was on his reſearches they received information from Coſſier that the plague then raged in Egypt with uncommon violence, and that the Beys were ſtill *plagued* in a more deſperate degree by the arrival of another army at Alexandria, from England, under an officer named DUNDAS, this latter information can be no further relied on, than as a report conveyed to Lord Valentia and his ſuite by the Dolo of Saaken the laſt time they left that city, he had received it acroſs the water the day before by a Juddah Dow. Ten thouſand Turks are ſaid to have arrived at the latter place to check the ſpirit of the Wahabies, whilſt ten thouſand more were at Coſſier and Suez.

The Dolo of Mocha had ordered a ſalute to be fired in commemoration of a victory ſaid to have been gained by the Imaum's troops over the Wahabies in the vicinity of the capital of Yemen. This report is not however, generally credited, for the Wahabies have been in poſſeſſion of the two provinces of Hadejah & Harraa, only four days march from Senna for twelve months previous to this brilliant event.

Extract of Letter dated Britiſh Factory, Mocha, 29th. December, 1804.

"We arrived here in the Panther, after an exceeding pleaſant paſſage of only fourteen days—and LORD VALENTIA was received with the moſt marked attention by Mr. Pringle the Reſident The ſecond day after our arrival, Viſcount Valentia, accompanied by the Reſident, and the other gentlemen of his party paid a ceremonious viſit to the Dolo of Mocha, and were received by that chief in very great ſtate, at his palace in the Weſtern quarter of the city.

"The ſplendour and pomp diſplayed on this occaſion, far exceeded any thing of the kind I ever witneſſed at any of our Eaſtern Durbars About fifteen or twenty ſtate horſes met us immediately after leaving the Reſident's houſe, moſt ſuperbly capriſoned, and the animals the moſt beautiful I ever beheld, they are a peculiar fine and high caſt from the vicinity of Sanaa, the reſidence of the Imaum and the capital of Arabia Felix.

"I underſtand Lord Valentia intends proſecuting his voyage on the Weſtern or Abyſſinian ſide towards Suez with a view of exploring ſome parts of that coaſt and iſlands contiguous, that have hitherto eſcaped the notice or obſervation of navigators in thoſe ſeas, & for which purpoſe the Panther will ſail from hence in a few days.

"In all probability I ſhould have deferred addreſſing you until our arrival at Suez, had it not been owing to a very extraordinary and unfortunate circumſtance, an account of which may not be unintereſting:—The ſhip Alert, Capt. Moriſon, from Bengal bound to Bombay, which ſailed from Calcutta ſome time in June, in company with eight other veſſels, but from ſome accident or other, parted company from her companions.

"It appears that a part of her crew conſiſting of from fifteen to twenty Arabs, roſe and murdered the Commander and officers and ſome other Europeans on board to the number of nine perſons; and poſſeſſed themſelves of the ſhip, they immediately changed the courſe, ſteering for the Arabian coaſt; and after much difficulty they made the Iſland of Soccatra, where they continued for three weeks or a month, during which period they diſpoſed of as much of the ſhips cargo as they were able.

"From thence they made the beſt of their way for Maculla bay; and on their arrival announced themſelves to the chief of that place, as belonging to Mooſſa the rich Mopala at Tellicherry. Here they endeavoured for ſome time to get rid of the remaining part of the piece goods, of which articles it appears a great part of the Alert's cargo had conſiſted:—

"Purchaſers, it ſeems they met with in abundance, for ſo ignorant were theſe wretches of the value & current price of the various articles they expoſed to ſale, that they offered them frequently from fifty to ſeventy five per cent. under the actual prime coſt of thoſe articles in the Markets at Bengal.

"This, and various other circumſtances, leading to a ſuſpicion that they could not have come by theſe things fairly and honeſtly, and ſuſpicion being followed up by enquiries, the foregoing cataſtrophe was ſoon diſcovered, but it appears that as ſoon as theſe enquiries were ſet on foot, and there appeared a probability of diſcovery, the villains who perpetrated this horrid deed, made their eſcape and fled to Sahar, where it is ſaid they now are.

By ſubſequent information we underſtand that on Mr. Pringle's claiming the ſhip Alert and cargo, as Britiſh property, that ſhe was immediately reſtored by the Chief of Maculla, with all the property which had fallen into his hands, after deducting ſome very conſiderable charges for various diſburſements on account of the ſhip.

BIRTH.

The Lady of WILLIAM HARINGTON Eſq. of a Son.

DEATHS.

Near London, in September laſt, LIEUTENANT CHARLES MAYO, of His Majeſty's Navy.

At Bombay, Mr. Aſſiſtant Surgeon PATTERSON, of that Eſtabliſhment.

At Nellore, CAPTAIN C. L. SLOPER, of H. M. 22d. Dragoons.

At Calcutta, CAPTAIN PARRAMORE, of the Country Service.

In Fort William, JOHN ROBIN Eſq. Purſer of His Majeſty's ſhip Phæton.

In the Upper Provinces of Bengal, Lieutenant JOHN LUMSDEN of N. Infantry. At Calcutta, Mr FREDERICK RICHARDSON.

WASHINGTON,—23d. NOV.

"The Committee on the ſubject of the unauthoriſed arming of merchant veſſels, this day reported a bill, entitled, "*An act regulating the clearance of armed merchant veſſels*:" which was read twice, and referred to a committee of the whole on Monday next. According to this bill, no armed veſſel, or veſſel with articles for arming, is to be permitted to clear out, until bonds are given, to the amount of the veſſel and cargo, that they will not commit depredation or violence on veſſels belonging to nations with whom we are at peace.

BOSTON, 7th. December, 1804.

A letter from Waſhington, received at Philadelphia, ſays, "It is confidently ſtated, that ſtrong fears are entertained by the Miniſterial party as to the reſult of the meditated trial of Judge Chaſe. Some well-informed perſons have affirmed, that the impeachment, if not relinquiſhed, will eventually fail of its purpoſe."

Jerome Bonaparte and Lady embarked on board the frigate Preſident at Annapolis, Maryland, on the 23d. ult. and ſhe immediately proceeded down the Bay. The Britiſh frigate Revolutionaire, was laying in Hampton roads.

Groſbois the late eſtate of Moreau, has been purchaſed by Marſhal Murat, together with ſome foreſts and lands, which Barras, the former owner of *Groſbois*, had kept. BARRAS is at preſent at Paris, and has obtained leave to reſide at the place of his birth in Province.

Since the beginning of the preſent war, according to *Les Annales Anti-Britanniques*, by *Barrere*, *Bonaparte* has received no leſs than 466 plans for the conqueſt of England. Of theſe, two have been preſented by Portugueſe, eight by Spaniards, forty-four by Italians, fifty-five by Germans, ſix by Swiſs, one by a Dutchman, ten by Danes, three by Swedes, three by Ruſſians, ſixteen by Iriſhmen, four by Engliſhmen, and the remainder by French citizens. If theſe plans were printed, they would make four volumes in folio.

The number of Gun-boats authoriſed by the act to which the Preſident has alluded in his late Meſſage, is *fifteen*. It is often aſked by the Democrats, it Gun-boats are not excellent for defenſive operations, why the Britiſh build them? The anſwer is, that Gun-boats may be very uſeful, with ſhips-of-war, in oppoſing *Gun-boats*. But if the *United States* are ever invaded it will not be with Gun-boats; and the hoſtile veſſels, which may occaſionally viſit our ſhores in caſe of war, will be of quite another deſcription.

STOCKHOLM,—25th. December.

The day before yeſterday M. d'Alepeus, the Ruſſian miniſter, it being the anniverſary of the birth of his Majeſty the Emperor of Ruſſia, gave a moſt ſuperb and ſumptuous dinner, at which were preſent all the members of government, the diplomatic corps, and a vaſt number of people of the firſt diſtinction:—there were preſent two field Marſhals; three generals, fourteen Lieutenant Generals, ſeventeen Major Generals, forty Adjutant Generals, ninety four Colonels, one Grand Admiral, one admiral, ſix vice Admirals; eleven rear Admirals, forty four Chevaliers of the order of Seraphin three commanders of the different Daniſh orders nine hundred and thirty four commanders and chevaliers of the royal order of the Glaive, one hundred and fifty two commanders and chevaliers of the order of the Northern Star, eighty one commanders of the of Waſa, beſides the dignified clergy.

PARIS,—10th. January.

By letters received from Caen they mention that latterly the Engliſh cruiſers do not annoy the french fiſhing boats on the coaſt; one of their frigates lately made her appearance at the moment that a great number of our boats were employed in the Herring fiſhery, ſome of them immediately cut their cables and ran on ſhore for ſafety, abandoning their nets, but the frigate kept working through amongſt thoſe that remained without offering them the ſmalleſt moleſtation, or even hailing them.

The hall of the legiſlative body has lately undergone ſome changes ſince the laſt Seſſions, neceſſary for the new order of things; all that compoſed the tribunal, bureau of the Preſident and thoſe of the ſecretaries, now only form the baſe on which is elevated the THRONE of his Imperial Majeſty, to which you aſcend by two ſtair caſes to the gate or door of the hall, a third ſtair caſe of twelve ſteps with golden bulaſtrades, leads to the ſeats deſtined for the princes and the grand dignitaries of ſtate. From the centre of theſe is a ſtair of five ſteps formed of marble, which leads to the throne emblazoned with gold and ſurmounted with the arms of the Empire, ſhaded by a ſpreading palm tree in gold. In the middle of the body of the tree you obſerve a ſpecies of eſcutcheon on which is repreſented the NILE, with a view of the country which it fertilizes. Above the palm tree is ſuſpended a canopy of crimſon ſilk, ornamented on each ſide with drapery of the ſame colour, interſperſed with the figures of Bees, and the three fillets of the Canopy are ornamented with ſtars; and the four angles are decorated with large white plumes, the ſummit being ſurmounted with a ſpread Eagle. Oppoſite the throne of the Emperor is elevated that of the Empreſs, between two colums of marble incruſted with gold, and on each ſide are places for the ladies of honor, and ſome for the great officers.

PARIS,—24th. January.

Advices from Bayonne, mention that an Engliſh cruiſer off Saint Ander, had captured two ſhips, one coming from Vera Cruiz, and the other from the Havannah, a third ſhip from the laſt colony was fortunate enough to get ſafe into Bayonne.

On the 16th inſtant a ſeaman belonging to Honfleur was ſhot at Havre, called Dulong, he was taken on board the fiſhing boat in the affair which lately took place between the Engliſh, and Captain Paulet, commanding the *Venereux*.

RATISBON,—29th. December.

There was preſented and read to-day, to the Delegates of the States of the Empire, a [illegible] from the Electoral Miniſter, De Reden, relative to an object which involves the Empire in infinite difficulty. Monſieur De Reden refers to the demand made by him, in the name of his Prince, on the 22d. of Auguſt laſt; that the German States ſhould employ themſelves in an effectual manner to terminate the unfortunate ſituation of Hanover, invaded by the French as a dependency of the crown of England. Monſieur De Reden urges, in addition to former arguments, "that His Britannic Majeſty has always ſeparated his concern as a State of the Empire from thoſe of his Crown; this diſtinction (he adds) was always recogniſed both by the Germanic Body and by France, during the laſt war; and alſo in the treaties of Campo Formio and Luneville." Theſe repreſentations conclude with beſeeching the Comitial miniſters to procure from their Courts, without delay, the neceſſary inſtructions to come to a ſpeedy deciſion on ſo important an object.

HAMBURGH,—10th. Jan. 1805.

The laſt accounts from *Holland* ſay, that circumſtances had given riſe to a general belief that a change was about to take place in the government. It was thought the people would ſoon be directed to receive and acknowledge a KING.—The Ruſſian and Swediſh Ambaſſadors ſtill remained there.

In the new French National Almanack, for 1805, the year is called, the 13th. of the Republic and 1ſt. of the Empire.

A pamphlet has lately appeared in England intitled—"*An Appeal to the hon*[illegible]*r and conſcience of the Nation upon the neceſſity of an immediate reſtitution of the Spaniſh plate ſhips.*" This work is attributed to Mr. Fox, and it is ſaid that the firſt day that it made its appearance, more than ten thouſand copies were ſold in London alone.

The Aſtronomer, *Lalande*, is appointed a Member of the Legion of Honour. Hi[illegible] to this diſtinction who will diſpute, afte[illegible] ing the following Letters?

"*To the Editor of the Journal* [illegible] *Paris.*

"Thoſe who, for ſome time, have every evening admired the great *eclat* of Venus, ſeen ſometimes eve[illegible] during the day, remember with pleaſure, that on the 9th of December, 1797, when the Conqueror of Italy appeared triumphant before the Directory, Venus honoured him with her preſence, during the whole of the day, and was therefore called by the public, *the Star of Bonaparte*, I explained at that time this phenomenon, in the *Journal de Paris*, and the Comedy called *La Comete* made it ſtill better known. At preſent this great *eclat* ſeems to me to be nearly connected with the new triumph of the Emperor. This remark and *rapprochement* are excuſable, particularly for a Member of the Inſtitute, where every body intereſts himſelf ſo much for the Emperor's glory.

"DE LALANDE."

On the 10th. of February, 1794, Citizen *De Lalande*, then ſimply writing himſelf *Lalande*, ſent the following Letter to *Robeſpierre*:

"To the Saviour of France, Citizen MAXIMILIAN ROBESPIERRE.

"Citizen! Statues are carving, altars erecting, and temples building, to enternize your glory upon earth. Permit an *atheiſtical* Aſtronomer, and a ſincere admirer of your great performances and glorious principles of Equality, to lay the heaven's under contribution; nay, they ſeem to come forward themſelves with their patriotic donations. A new Planet has been diſcovered by me greater than any ever before diſcovered by man: Great Man! whoſe like was never before upon earth, permit me to honour and render illuſtrious the firmament, by calling this Planet the Grand Maximili[illegible] Planet.

"Health, Reſpect, and Admiration,

"LALANDE."

This Letter, copied verbatim from the *Journal de Paris*, and *Journal des Jacobins*, of the 12th. of February, 1794, is beſides, printed in Prudhomme's work, and in Courtois's Report of Robeſpierre's Correſpondence, and Correſpondents.

The invaſion of this country is now like—"*A tale told by an idiot, ſignifying nothing.*" It is either abandoned, or the execution intended to be delayed for a conſiderable time, as none of the former means of ſtiring up the people to hatred, or the ſoldiers to pillage, have been lately attempted.

Bonaparte has exploded *Liberty*, but he ſtill retains all his *fraternity*. His *Brothers* are all made Princes.

FROM THE PARIS PAPERS.

The Senators *Viry* and *d'Harville* are appointed Maſters of the Horſe to the Empreſs, who has accepted Madame *La Valette*, the wife of the Counſellor of State, for on[illegible] f her Majeſty's ladies in waiting.

Letters from Cayenne, ſtate th[illegible] this colony enjoys the greateſt tranquillity, a[illegible]d no fear is entertained of any attack from the Engliſh. A gang of run-away Negroes had [illegible]mmitted ſeveral exceſſes on the diſtant plantations, but had been ſurrounded in a wood by the colonial troops aſſiſted by thoſe of the line; and two of their chiefs were taken. Many of theſe negroes had continued in the woods ever ſince the anarchy of 1794. The privateer Oncle Thomas, from Rochelle, which had captured and carried into Cayenne an Engliſh ſhip, laden with negroes, had diſpoſed of them there to the greateſt advantage. Some of them brought as high prices as 2450 francs, and none leſs than 2008 francs. four ſhips with 646 *Convicts*, had arrived there from Europe. Of theſe 221 were women. They are to be diſtributed in different diſtricts in the colony; but, to prevent thoſe diſagreeable ſcenes which took place during the paſſage, the diſtance between the *Royaliſt* and *Jacobin fanatics* is to be as great as poſſible; all theſe tranſported perſons being of one or other of theſe two factions, were ſent away from France, on account of their incorrigible political fanaticiſm—The Captain of the ſhip l'Ami de la Patrie, which had 60 women, and 133 men on board, complains much of their daily quarrels and battles; and aſſerts, that it was with the greateſt difficulty he could prevent them from tearing each other to pieces.—The women were worſe than the men; one of them, Louiſa Debaud, known at Paris under the appellation of the Fury of the Guillotine, tore the ears of Guilet, a *Chouan* Officer, who was ill. As all theſe perſons are ſent there, only as meaſures of ſafety, and by the police, and not after any condemnation by the tribunals, the duration of their tranſportation is unlimited, and they will probably contine at Cayenne *for life*. They are all very poor, and in an extremely wretched condition, which, with the unhealthineſs of the climate, will no doubt make their exiſtence but ſhort. Ninety of them are already in the public hoſpitals, and 25 had died within ſeven days after their landing.—*Le Citoyen Francois*.

STATE OF LA VENDEE.

His Majeſty the Emperor has ordered, with a praiſe-worthy liberality, (300,000 livres,) 12,500l. to be diſtributed among the inhabitants in La Vendee, whoſe property has been burned or plundered during the civil wars. This certainly is a very liberal act, and does honour to the generous and feeling heart of his Majeſty, but, unfortunately, it is not ſufficient to ſatisfy the demands and wants of a twentieth part of the ſufferers, in a country where a traveller may paſs days without ſeeing a countenance beſpeaking happineſs, or an individual whoſe miſery is not viſible, and where in the ſpace of ten leagues (thirty miles,) often not ten houſes are ſeen ſtanding, nor ten acres of land cultivated. Rome was not built in one day; it is impoſſible that the ſhort, but paternal government of the Emperor could, with the moſt patriotic deſires, have had to repair in four years the ravages and ruin of ten. His intentions are, notwithſtanding, equally laudable, and if the people are yet diſcontented and diſaffected, it is to be aſcribed to former habits to the remembrance of paſt horrors, to the emiſſaries of the *Bourbons*, and not to any complaint againſt the preſent Government. If it be fully neceſſary to continue ſevere meaſures, as martial law and ſpecial tribunals, not long ago this and the neighbouring departments ſhewed a ſpirit of mutiny, inclined to inſurrection; and of their young men, hundreds of *conſcripts* are ſtill in *chains*, in *priſon*, or in the *galleys* for being refractory, and refuſing to take up arms againſt their country's irreconcileable foes, the violators of the moſt ſacred treaties, the Britiſh Government and nation. But even in executing theſe meaſures of rigour, a moderation and humanity have been obſerved, which do equally honour to the head and heart of his Imperial Majeſty. Though ſeveral thouſands have deſerved death, hardly 300 have been executed, and thoſe only who have been known to be incorrigible fanatics in favor of the *Bourbons*. This political clemency has opened the eyes of many ſeduced inhabitants of theſe unfortunate countries, who now pray more ſincerely for *Napoleon* the *Firſt* than they did ſix months ago for a pretended Louis XVIII. Even the moſt dangerous fanatics among the clergy, who unfortunately, have too great an influence over the people, evince ſigns of contrition and repentance, and will, therefore, ſoon experience the Imperial benevolence.

The *Decade Philoſophique*, a French periodical work, contains the following intereſting anecdote of a young man and woman, of Franconville, who were born blind.—Their parents had given them frequent opportunities of being together, that they might mutually alleviate the melancholy ſituation of each other. Friendly conſolations ſoon changed into love, and the day of their nuptials was fixed.—A ſtranger, happening to ſee them, was ſo warmly affected for their ſituation, that he carried them to Paris, and conſulted an oculiſt on their caſe. The latter pronounced, that one of them might be cured. When this was announced to them, it was carefully concealed which of the two were capable of receiving this great benefit. A keen diſpute then aroſe between them on the probable effects of the propoſed operation upon the ſentiments of the perſon who ſhould recover the uſe of ſight, and upon their reprocial proteſtations of mutual attachment. It was the *female* on whom the operation was performed, and it perfectly ſucceeded. Although her parents wiſhed to procure her another huſband, yet faithful to her promiſe, ſhe gave her hand to her old companion, to whom ſhe ſhews the tendereſt affection, and duty.

Letters from Hamburgh ſay, we have not any hopes of getting rid of the blockade of the Elbe. The repeated ſolicitations of our Deputy at London, have only obtained a reply to the following effect—" That as long as the French ſhall occupy the German ſtates of his Britannic Majeſty, the blockade of the Elbe and the Weſer ſhall be continued with the greateſt rigour." It is added, that the Britiſh Government declared to the Hamburgh Deputy, their aſtoniſhment at his attempting to make freſh applications, conſidering that too much had been already granted in permitting the Hamburgh ſhips to coaſt the Daniſh coaſt, to proceed to Tonningen, and return from thence. The intervention of the Pruſſian Miniſter for the ſame object was not more ſucceſsful, and the Ruſſian Ambaſſador refuſed to interfere in the buſineſs.

MONITEUR,—5th. January.

" Engliſh writers quote an anecdote which is not much known on the Continent. Though the Engliſh themſelves had begun in 1755 the ſeven years' war, they had not taken the meaſures neceſſary for its continuance. Minorca was loſt in ſight of the Britiſh fleet. The enemies of England triumphed. The Engliſh Miniſters, incapable of governing, trembled. The nation itſelf ſhewed extraordinary puſillanimity, which, however, diſappeared as ſoon as the great PITT was called to the Adminiſtration of affairs. At this æra of conſternation the intimidated Miniſters dreaded a deſcent on England, and a Committee of Admirals was aſſembled to deliberate on the poſſibility of ſuch an event.

" This Committee declared it to be their opinion that the Admirals could not to be reſponſible for not preventing it unleſs the number of their ſhips were double thoſe of the enemy.

" This anſwer perfectly concided with the opinion of the celebrated Admirals who had previouſly declared in Parliament that unforeſeen and inevitable circumſtances by ſea might combine to favour the poſſibility of the landing of a French army in England, unleſs the whole maritime force of England, united in one point, were at the ſame time to protect the coaſt.

" After ſuch conſiderations as theſe, it is aſtoniſhing that the Engliſh at preſent, in their confidence in the defenſive preparations which they have made by ſea and land, never think of the poſſibility of a reverſe. and of the diſaſtrous conſequences which would neceſſarily reſult from a great defeat. It might be thought that this idea ought to make a more powerful impreſſion, as no Engliſhman can coolly ſuppoſe that the defence will be conducted with order or efficiency by the ignorant maſs to which this work has been entruſted.—We do not at all doubt of the *courage* of the Engliſh nation. We know that they are *naturally brave*. But courage will avail as little as zeal, neither of which will be wanting on the ſide of the aſſailants. Let us even ſuppoſe that the Engliſh were to defend themſelves with enthuſiaſm. This enthuſiaſm muſt be tranſient, and never can be general. On the other hand, the French, finding themſelves ſurrounded, and cut off from the retreat, will have no other alternative but victory or death.

" It is this deſpair of formidable warriors which can be the object of extraordinary confidence that the Engliſh ſeem to provoke. In truth, the Engliſh do right in cheriſhing the proud aſſurance of complete ſucceſs from the exertion of ſuch means. The great iſſue of the conteſt muſt decide, not only the happineſs but the exiſtence of a great and proſperous nation, which once fallen, can never riſe again. Without mentioning the poor country of Hanover, abandoned and ſacrificed, it may be fairly aſked, whether the poſſeſſion of *Malta* is in any degree of value in proportion to the riſk, even admitting that the poſſeſſion of that iſland may at ſome future period endanger the power of the Engliſh in the Eaſt Indies. To avoid a danger contigent and remote, an immediate and dreadful danger is provoked. Beſides, can the Engliſh prevent by their preſent meaſures the future evil which they dread? Can they ſo far weaken the power of France as to enſure their own tranquillity? There appears no probability of this in the preſent ſituation of France. The moſt ſucceſsful defence of the Engliſh coaſts, favoured by the elements, would not at all diminiſh the preſent greatneſs of France, which is the greaſt object that the Engliſh have in view. It is not eaſy to conceive how the dimunition of the greatneſs of France could be the principal object of the war, or how it was propoſed to be accompliſhed by the Engliſh without allies, merely by *a maritime war*. It is to be regretted that ſuch efforts, ſuch force, and ſuch ſacrifices have not been employed in a NOBLER CAUSE, than a conteſt deſtitute alike of OBJECT or of REASON.

LONDON—24th. December.

The delay of an attack is unqueſtionable proof of the difficulty of making it. If one man pledges himſelf to *beat* another, provided the other does certain offenſive things, if that other does thoſe offenſive things, ſets his antagoniſt at defiance, and ſtands on the defenſive, and if that antagoniſt does not attempt to keep his word by giving the other *a beating*, notwithſtanding he has had ſufficient time, the inference, an inference amounting almoſt to poſitive fact, is, that he knows he cannot beat the other, that he has pledged himſelf to do that which he cannot perform, and that he has expoſed himſelf as an impotent bully. This is preciſely the caſe between England and France at the preſent moment—every day's delay in the attempt at INVASION, is additional proof that it cannot be made. But the admirers of Bonaparte will not ſubmit to ſee his character lowered by England, and they adopt as their own the excuſes of the Moniteur for his failure. They affirm, it never was intended to attempt the invaſion before this time, and that the longer it is delayed, the more formidable will be the attack.

Should the Engliſh fooliſhly conclude, that delay tends to prove their country invulnerable, the Coalition ſcribblers pretend to undeceive them by affirming that delay is a certain proof of the practicability of the plan. The delay of *a year* ſhews how much Bonaparte is in earneſt—after a delay of *two years*, he will of courſe be ſtill more in earneſt—three, four, *ſix years*, more and more earneſt ſtill—in *ten years* his arrangements will enſure ſucceſs, and in *twenty* they will be actually infallible—ſhould he continue preparing for *half a century*, he will throw a bridge acroſs the channel, and in an *hundred years* he will be able to drain the ſea dry. Let not the Engliſh People fooliſhly ſuppoſe that delay is any proof of incapacity—let not the Volunteers imagine, that the manlineſs with which they ſtepped forth to fight for their country, deterred the Corſican—let not our Navy dream that it is any obſtacle in the way of the Emperor Napoleon. Nothing Engliſh can reſiſt the French. The greater the inactivity, the longer the delay of the enemy, the more the danger, and the more the certainty of his attack. Or, if *this reaſoning* will not ſucceed, then we are told that the enemy has no other deſign but to wage a protracted war of menaces, keeping us at a great expence in a conſtant ſtate of alarm, which muſt ſoon exhauſt our finances, bringing on bankruptcy and ruin. Some how or other it is contended that France, though defeated, blockaded, and diſgraced, has the advantage in the conteſt.

The independence and liberty which the French give to the nations they invade, very much reſembles the royalty that one of the drunken ſailors, in the Tempeſt, confers upon another.—" You ſhall be King, ſays he, and will be Viceroy over you."

FERTILITY OF SOIL.

A ſix-acre field, the property of Mr. John Armſtrong, of Carliſle, the two laſt harveſts produced the moſt aſtoniſhing crops of oats that ever rewarded the hand of induſtry, in which there were noticed to be ſingle ſtems that contained upwards of 500 grains of corn, and where a ſingle grain of ſeed was depoſited, there had ſprung up 12 healthy ſtems!—Laſt year, this ſame piece of ground, from $3\frac{1}{2}$ buſhels of ſeed, yielded 111 buſhels of clean well-dreſſed barley, which at 9s. per buſhel ſold for

	£		
	59	19	0
2434 Truſſes of ſtraw, at 2s. 6d. per ſcore, are	15	4	0
Amount.	75	3	0

It is ſtill more more remarkable that during the whole period, the land had neither manure, lime, nor any other ſubſtitute in lieu thereof, applied to it.

THE MARGRAVINE OF ANSPACH's PARTY.

On Friday evening, their *Serene Highneſſes* opened their houſe, in Piccadilly, to a few of their numerous friends, amongſt whom were noticed ſeveral of the firſt diſtinction. The decorations were ſimply elegant, ſuch as might be expected from the *Margravine's* taſte; which together with her verſatile talents, was never more happily diſplayed. French dances were admirably executed, in the ſame ſtyle as thoſe at Devonſhire Houſe. Amongſt the dancers, the moſt prominent in excellence were Mr. K. *Craven*, Lord *Duplin*, and Mr. *Loveleſs*; who, claiming the hands of Lady *Elizabeth* and Lady *Louiſa Forbes*, and Miſs *Welby*, perhaps three of the moſt finiſhed dancers in England, tripped away moſt merrily till midnight, and gave additional life and ſpirit to the feſtive ſcene. A ſplendid ſupper was then ſerved, at which their *Serene Highneſſes* preſided, till *two o'clock*; when, after a few convivial ſongs, duets, and glees, dancing recommenced, and was kept up with ſpirit till *five*, when tea and coffee were ſerved, and the company adjourned.

From the accounts which we ſee of the exploits of the volunteer corps, it would appear that few of them are without a *trumpeter*.

We ought not to be ſurpriſed [illegible] the *bon mots* and vivacity of the writers in the Sidney Gazette. When in this country, moſt of them lived by their *wits*.

The extravagant faſhion of covering the Face with the Shirt, has been humorouſly deſignated a *Collera Morbus*.

FOR THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

At the preſent important criſis, when the country is threatened by an inſolent and ferocious invader: when life, liberty, property, laws, ſocial order, and religion; every thing which is our boaſt as Britons, or is dear to us as men, is ſo immediately and imminently in danger, It becomes the duty of every man to make a tender of his ſervices, of however feeble a nature they may be, in the general cauſe.

In ſuch a ſituation, it is with ſorrow I perceive the inexorable hand of Time has utterly deprived thoſe ſtiffening limbs of mine of all power to ſpring through the rapid motions of the feugel-man, or even to trail a pike in the ſervice: " But what I can, I will." And, whilſt I look around me, and behold the patriotiſm and energies of my country diſplaying themſelves with a luſtre hitherto unequalled in its hiſtory: as I caſt my eye towards that monument of the public ſpirit, the Subſcription at Lloyd's, where the patriots at the commencement of the 19th century will have their names recorded in letters of gold—*of paper*, I mean. When I there find even *Contractors Footmen* contributing their *half Crowns* for the ſupport of the Conſtitution; and Britiſh VIRGINS clubbing their *ſix pences*, in order to protect their virtue from violation—I do confeſs that I feel myſelf emboldened to the hope that even my mite will meet its due acceptance; and it is in this hope that I now beg leave, through the medium of your Paper, to make a tender of it againſt our common enemy.

It is generally, I believe, underſtood that the better to enable the unfettered hands of Miniſters to act up to their great conceptions, by putting at greater liberty the diſpoſable force of the Country, the Volunteer Corps of the Metropolis at leaſt, will be employed on garriſon duty at the Tower, and in mounting guard at St. James's &c. &c. Now, Sir, " I " do humbly propoſe to ſupply the aforeſaid " Gentlemen within the Bills of Mortality with " the *Parole* and *Counterſign*, which in the diſ- " charge of ſuch duty will be neceſſarily called " for."

I tranſmit the following Liſt, as a ſpecimen, which will be an ample proviſion for one month's ſervice at leaſt.

PAROLE.	COUNTERSIGN.
Indemnity for the paſt	Income Bill.
Security for the future	Property Tax.
Hang out your Lights	Darkneſs viſible.
The Union	Erin Go Bragh.
March to Paris	Entrench at Blackheath.
Britiſh Navy	Attention.
Penny Poſt	Two-pence.
Invincible Standard	" Swear! Swear"
Middleſex Sharp Shooters	Millers of Iſleworth.
" Staunch Whigs,"	" No ſkulking."
Bank of England	Any Old Rags?
Weſtminiſter Hall	Or Old Wigs?
Bonaparte	The Devil.
Solemn Faſts	Roaſtbeef & plumb pudding.

BERTRAND DE MOLEVILLE.

Many elegant tributes of gratitude have been paid to this country by the pens of the Emigrants. The following is extracted from the laſt part of M. Bertrand's Annals of the French Revolution. It is an effuſion prompted by the conſideration of the conduct of ſome of the Clubs and Societies of this metropolis, after the impriſonment and before the death of Louis XVI. and relates to the deputations ſent by them to the National Convention.

" At what period," ſays M. Bertrand de Moleville, " did theſe ſeditious Clubs of London pay their homage to the Convention of France.—It was at a moment when the members of that Convention were about to ſtain themſelves with the fouleſt of crimes—when England was ſtretching forth her arms to receive, with the moſt exalted, the moſt munificent hoſpitality, our exiled prieſts, our emigrant nobility, and every victim of the Revolution. That nation, celebrated throughout the univerſe, whoſe very aberrations were always marked with ſome noble character—the firſt among modern powers that triumphed in the eſtabliſhment of political freedom without the effuſion of blood, and conſolidated all its dependencies, by marking out in conſummate wiſdom all its limits, by making it the intereſt of all the conſtitutional authorities to defend it from violation, and by inveſting them with an adequate power to preſerve it unimpaired—that nation, which with general accord honoured with her wiſhes and her intereſt the efforts of the Firſt Aſſembly to give France a conſtitution more nearly reſembling her own, deplored as ſincerely as we did thoſe calamities and crimes which followed in the train of that imprudent enterprize. Deeply ſympathizing in the misfortunes of Louis XVI. whoſe character and virtues ſhe revered, ſhe confeſſed and prized more dearly than ever the happineſs of poſſeſſing a good king, and appeared to redonble her reſpect and love for the excellent monarch by whom ſhe is governed."

Much is ſaid by our enemy about the manner in which they mean to partition out this *Land*. Horace had ſuch ſanguine caſtle-builders in his eye, when he ſaid—

" Tu ſecanda marmora
" Locas ſub ipſum funus, et *ſepulchri*
" *Immemor*, ſtruis domos"

We truſt their *ſhare* in the *ſoil* will be exactly what they *meaſure*.

Several *Ladies* have contributed to the clothing of the military, ſo that *all* idea of *clothing* is not yet baniſhed.

BIOGRAPHICAL ANECDOTES.

OF JAMES HUDDLESTONE WYNN.

AMONG the minor stars of his day, none shone with greater lustre than the late Mr. J. H. Wynn; a man so attached to honorable pursuits, that in the midst of abject poverty, no pecuniary advantage could tempt him to commit a mean action, or conduct himself, while temperate, derogatory to the principles of a gentleman. Eccentricities he possessed in abundance, which often made him subject to the ridicule of the ungenerous.

The man of discrimination knew his merit, beheld him the ruby among pebbles, and when he could not relieve, commiserated from human motives.

Mr. Wynn was of a very respectable family in South Wales, and related to the Wynns, of Wynnstay, in that part of Cambria. His father from misfortunes, having reduced his fortune, wisely resolved on a profession for young James, and that of a compositor was determined on for the hero of these memoirs, at which he worked with that celebrated worthy, Benjamin Franklin, afterward the Solon, or law-giver of America—but, from what motive I never could learn, he became disgusted with his profession, and obtained a lieutenancy in a regiment about to set out for *India*. The irascibility of Mr. Wynn's temper was such, that it for ever kept him in hot water—he had not proceeded far on his voyage before he quarrelled with his brother officers, who refused to mess with him, and actually left him behind when the ship arrived at the *Cape*—from whence he returned to England, and meeting with a young lady of property, entered into the state of matrimony.

It was about this time Mr. Wynn thought of commencing author, and his first application in that way, was to Mr. George Kearsley, bookseller, in Fleet-street; from whose liberality he was enabled to gain a support for his family. He had two other employers, one in Paternoster-row, the other in May-fair. For the first he was doomed periodically to write rebusses and enigmas; for the other, petty fables, children's lessons in verse, or devise new fangled modes of playing the game of goose. As these two *pillars of literature* lived at so great a distance a-part, our poor poet, who had suffered a total derangement of the muscles of his right leg, was almost reduced to a skeleton, by his frequent attendance on them; when he had written a dozen lines for a child's play-card, or the half-page of a monthly magazine, our poet was obliged to go with his stock of commodity, from Bloomsbury, where he occupied an attic, first to May fair, and then to Paternoster-row, and the remuneration he met with for the effusions of his brain, was frequently insufficient to procure him the means of existence. No man could be more sensible of his miseries than Mr. Wynn, and he would often complain, in severe terms, of the want of generosity in his employers.

The literary productions of Mr. Wynn are many—and some written for his amusement, full of merit, strongly evincing flights of true genius. His "*History of Ireland*" the critics of his day belaboured with Herculean clubs, but critics frequently display much ill-nature, and but little candour). His "*Miseries of Authorship*" does his feelings much credit—and his Poem of "*The Prostitute*" is full of moral and tender sentiments—the offspring of a good heart. Many others, his pieces, have much to recommend them, and would not disgrace men of much greater celebrity. In his pastorals he has not been so successful—when we read them, they remind us of a saying of the gentle Shenstone—"That it is not the piping of the shepherd we hear, but *the bleating of his sheep.*"

Mr. Wynn (as before observed) was not without his eccentricities, and some of them so inflated with *Welsh Pride*, that their possessor appeared truly ridiculous. The noblest minds are ever hardiest in distress—but Mr. W. was insolent in rags, turbulent when in want of a meal, and would insult his best friend for doing him an act of kindness unsolicited—of which the following anecdote is an instance.

Mr. W's figure was below the middle stature—his face thin and pale; his head thinly covered with black hair, collected in a tail about the thickness of a tobacco pipe. His emaciated right leg was sustained by an unpolished iron—he wore his gloves without fingers, and his cloaths in tatters. In such trim, he one day, entered Mr. Kearsley's, bookseller, in Fleet-street, who possessed a heart susceptible of every good, and a hand ever ready to relieve distress. Mr. K's shop was the lounge for gentlemen of literary attachment, who stopped to inquire the occurrences of the day, and several persons of fashion were present when W. entered, and began to talk in a way that shewed want of good breeding; his shabby appearance, together with his unbridled loquacity, threw Mr. Kearsley into a fever, until he had got rid of him; after which, moved at the indelicacy of Wynn's appearance, Mr. K. from the purest motives, took a suit of his clothes, almost new, and, with other appendages, bundled them together in a handkerchief, and with a polite note, sent them after Mr. W. to his lodgings. As this was done without the knowledge of a third person, and in so polite a way, it would not be unreasonable to suppose Mr. W. received the gift with thankfulness, at least with good manners; but the result proved otherwise—*Taffy* stormed like a madman, and, in a rage, returned the bundle, though he was covered with rags like a pauper; writing by the porter, that the pity he had experienced was brutality—the officiousness to serve him, insolence; and if ever Mr. K. did the like again, till he was requested, he would *chastise* him in another way. This would have been a wren pouncing upon an eagle; for Mr. Kearsley was a tall, stout man, a Colossus to Wynn.

Notwithstanding the above, Mr. W. was not without his attachment to dress and fashion. A short time previous to publishing his History of Ireland, Mr. W. expressed a desire to dedicate it to the Duke of Northumberland, who was just returned from being Lord Lieutenant of that country: for this purpose he waited on Dr. Percy, and met with a very polite reception. The Duke was made acquainted with Mr. W's wishes, and Dr. Percy went as the messenger of glad tidings to the author. But there was more to be done than a formal introduction; the poor writer intimated this to the good Doctor, who, in the most delicate terms, begged his acceptance of an almost new suit of black, which, with very little alteration, might be made to fit. This, the Doctor urged, would be the best, as there was not time to provide a new suit and other things necessary for his *debut*, as the Duke had appointed the Monday in the new week to give the historian an audience. Mr. W. approved of the Doctor's plan in all respects, and the same day the clerical black adorned the attic, in a stable-yard, near Montague-house. In the mean time Mr. W. had prepared himself with a set speech, and a manuscript of the Dedication. But to digress a little, it must be understood Dr. Percy was considerably, in stature, above Mr. Wynn, and his *coat* sufficiently large to wrap round the latter, and *conceal* him. The morning came for the author's public entry at Northumberland house; but, alas! one grand mistake had been made: in the hurry of business, no application had been to the Tailor for the necessary alteration; however, great minds are not cast down by ordinary occurrences, Mr. Wynn dressed himself as well as he could devise in Dr. Percy's friendly suit, together with a borrowed *sword*, and *hat* under his arm of great *antiquity*; then, taking leave of his trembling wife, he set off for the great house in the Strand. True to the moment he arrived, Dr. Percy attended, and the Duke was ready to receive our Poet, whose figure at this time presented the appearance of a suit of sables hung on a hedge stake, or one of those *bodiless forms* we see swinging on a *Dyers pole*.

On his introduction, Mr, Wynn began his formal address; and the Noble Duke was so moved at the singularity of the Poet's appearance, that, in spite of his gravity, he burst the bounds of good manners; and at length, agitated by an endeavour to restrain risibility, leaped from his chair, forced a purse of thirty guineas into Mr. Wynn's hand, and, hurrying out of the room, told the Poet he was welcome to make what use he pleased of his name and patronage.

In the year 1780, Mr. Wynn addressed an Ode to Her Majesty on her Birth-day, beginning.

> "Heard ye the welcome sound of joy?
> "Heard ye the swelling notes of praise?
> "What theme like virtue can employ
> "The lyre, or wake the Poet's lays?"

This little piece was well received, and a more favoured Laureat has since not thought it beneath his character to imitate it. Mr. Wynn began now to extend his fame, and several periodical booksellers with great eagerness solicited his literary assistance. About this time, a very singular character obtruded himself upon the town. His figure was that of a corpulent Giant: he was vulgar in his manner, impudent and vain, and by many termed the Bear of Poppin's alley—this man, with the little property he derived from a respectable uncle, turned Bookseller, and opened a shop in the Old Bailey. The first publication he sent into the world, was *The Rambler's Magazine*. It had a wonderful circulation among 'prentice boys, indecent rakes, and profligates. After this civic Priapus had skimmed the hot-bed of *The Philosophical Theresa*, and others of the same school, he began to look out for literary assistance, and our hero was to be the selected man. [illegible] morning early, as the Bookseller was pa[illegible]rough Fleet-street, he met Wynn coming ou[illegible] the shop of Mr. G. Kearsley.—"My dear [illegible] (said he), you are the very person I want [illegible]ne the favour to assist in a new popular publ[illegible]on, and you may make your o[illegible] terms, t[illegible] sheets a month at least, at *two Gu[illegible] and draw the Cash when you please.* [illegible]his Mr. Wynn began to smile, it was the [illegible]g he most wanted; and the proposal occasioned heartfelt satisfaction, but when, how, and where? said the Poet, in ecstacy. "I'll give you the meeting, this evening," replied the bookseller, "at five, precisely, at the *Last Shift*, in Poppin's-alley, where we will together plan and digest the preliminaries. The time came, and Mr. Wynn was shewn into a parlour, where an afternoon party had been smoaking and drinking.

I must digress in this part of the anecdote, to inform the reader, that the Bookseller had a singular attachment to a *hasty pudding*, and the mistress of the *Last Shift*, had a standing order to prepare one for him every evening, at five o'clock. The great man entered the room, and placed himself in the president's chair: the parties congratulated each other, and went to business. "Two sheets a month, and draw the cash at pleasure," said the little WELSHMAN. Exactly so," returned the Publisher. Here a long dialogue ensued, in which Mr. Wynn became so much enraged at what he conceived the illiberal terms of the bookseller, that he snatched up the *hasty-pudding*, threw it in the bookseller's *face*, and walked away.

The Rev. Doctor Maden had just written and published a very singular book in vindication of Polygamy, called, *Thelypthora.* It was composed purposely to extenuate the conduct of a rich Merchant in the Borough, a friend of Dr. Maden's, who had married two wives, and (what must appear very extraordinary) lived in tolerable harmony with both, under the same roof. This book, Mr. Wynn borrowed, and returned it again with the following Epigram, written on one of the leaves in red ink:

EPIGRAM

ON MADEN's THELYPTHORA.

> "If John marries Mary, and Mary alone,
> "'Tis a very good match between Mary and John!
> "But if John weds a score—O what claws & what [scratches!
> "It can't be a match, but a bundle of Matches."

A hundred more instances might be produced of Mr. Wynn's ready wit and humour; but, as they still live in the memory of his friends, we shall conclude with observing, that his only faults were, negligence with respect to exterior appearance, and obstinacy in refusing to accept obligations, tendered, from the purest motives, by many who were desirous of serving him in distress. His whole garb, at times, was not worth a crown, notwithstanding which, he was met with respect. His morals were noble; and those who had the advantage of his friendship, received him with a smile, and were happy to say with Shakespeare—

> "—— Even in these honest, mean habiliments
> Our purses shall be proud ——
> For, 'tis the mind that makes the body rich;
> And, as the Sun breaks through the darkest clouds,
> So honour peereth in the meanest habit;
> What! is the Jay more precious than the Lark,
> Because his feathers are more beautiful?
> Or, is the Adder better than the Eel,
> Because his painted skin contents the eye?"

At length nature began to decay; his limbs and intellects forsook him; but the affection of his children threw a veil over his infirmities. Upon the great stage of life, he acted well his part; and here we drop the curtain.

EMPEROR NAP.

> When Equality's rant was in fashion,
> And Liberty threw up her cap,
> Who dreamt that the lively French Nation,
> Would sink in a—Corsican Nap?
>
> When Republican rage, fiercely kindled,
> Display'd its dread force at Jemappe,
> Who thought it again would have dwindled,
> And *died* by a—treacherous Nap?
>
> But alas! the Great Nation is fickle,
> New titles her senses entrap,
> And he, who her senses can tickle,
> May soon throw her into—a Nap,
>
> Once dazzled by schemes of Ambition,
> She cares not for *credit* a rap;
> The crafty of every condition,
> Have gull'd her, like—General Nap,
>
> Consul, President, Prefect. Director,
> She makes and unmakes. at a slap;
> But who to this day could conjecture,
> Her pride would brook—EMPEROR NAP?
>
> Base Senates may fawn in subjection—
> Vile Mobs, as he passes them clap;
> But few can feel *real* affection,
> For such an Usurper as—Nap.

The following curious Advertisement appears in the New York Morning Chronicle:—"Whereas *Charlotte Martin*, late a passenger in the brig Patty, from Limerick, Capt. *Nathan Clark*, commander, has announced herself a WIDOW.—This is to caution the public from believing her story, as it can be proved that her husband was alive at the time of her sailing—The said Charlotte wears a blue silk furz'd bonnet, has *black* FACINATING *eyes, rosy* AMOUROUS *complexion, black hair*, and talks with a broad Irish accent; it is thought she wishes to entrap some Yankee Doodle to marry her."

One of the most *curious* items in His Majesty's Household Establishment is that of *Milliner* to the *Horses* in his Majesty's Mews!

By Permission of Government.

THE FOURTEENTH

Madras Asylum

AND

ROAD LOTTERY,

DIVIDED INTO

SIX THOUSAND TICKETS,

AND IN

TWO CLASSES.

FOR 120,000 STAR PAGODAS,

Under the Management & Direction

OF

MESSIEURS,

HARINGTON COCKBURN, and HARINGTON,
COLT, BAKER and CO.
CHASE, CHINNERY, Mc DOUALL, and Co.
TULLOH, BRODIE and HALYBURTON,
THE HONORABLE BASIL COCHRANE,
LATOUR and CO.

AND

HEEFKE, & SON—Agents.

ONE OF THE ABOVEMENTIONED DIRECTORS, WILL BY ROTATION, ATTEND THE DRAWINGS.

THE whole net proceeds to be appropriated to the REPAIR of the ROADS in the vicinity of Madras, and towards the construction of a NEW BRIDGE, across the River between Mr. OAKES's and Mr. CHINNERY's Garden, as well as for the usual CHARITABLE PURPOSES.

SCHEME.

FIRST CLASS.

1	PRIZE of	2000	2000
1	Ditto of	1200	1200
1	Ditto of	1000	1000
4	Ditto of	400	1600
9	Ditto of	200	1800
12	Ditto of	100	1200
20	Ditto of	80	1600
30	Ditto of	50	1500
40	Ditto of	40	1600
50	Ditto of	30	1500
50	Ditto of	25	1250
782	Ditto of	20	15,640
	LAST DRAWN LAST DAY		110
1,000			32,000

SECOND CLASS.

1	PRIZE of	10,000	10,000
1	Ditto of	5000	5000
1	Ditto of	5000 *Last day 1st. drawn*	5000
3	Ditto of	1000	3000
6	Ditto of	500	3000
15	Ditto of	200	3000
30	Ditto of	100	3000
50	Ditto of	50	2500
1450	Ditto of	30	43,500
2557	PRIZES		78,000
3443	BLANKS		
6000	TICKETS, STAR PAGS.		110,000

The Price of a TICKET in the First Class, Pagodas 10.

The Additional Sum of a Ticket, bought, and not drawn in the First Class, Pagodas 12.

The Price of a Ticket after the Drawing of the First Class, Pagodas 22.

COMPUTATION.

6,000 Tickets at 10 Pagodas each,	60,000
1,000 Deduct of the First Class,	
5,000 Tickets at the additional sum of 12 Pagodas, - - - - -	60,000
STAR PAGODAS	120,000

TICKETS are now for Sale & may be had at Madras, at the MADRAS BANK, and the Agents Office;—and at Calcutta, of Messrs. FAIRLIE, GILMORE and Co.

The DRAWING of the FIRST CLASS of the above Lottery, will commence on the Fifteenth August next.

The FUNDS will be lodged in the MADRAS BANK, where the Prizes will be paid, after a deduction of 10 per Cent.—viz.

The Prizes of the First Class, twenty days after the drawing of that Class, and those of the Second Class, thirty days after the conclusion of the Lottery.

N. B. *The addition of the Two Pagodas to the former price of a Ticket is continued in the present Lottery, and is intended to provide for the construction of the abovementioned Bridge.*

HEEFKE & SON,
AGENTS.

Madras, 12th. June 1805.

M[illegible]DR[illegible]S:—PRINTED BY JOHN YOUNG, *In Popham's Broad-way.*